standardized. However, in all the above cases work is still at the laboratory stage only. No field trials have been earned out.

(c) Major cotton growing States have informed that there is no damage of cotton crop due to, inferior quality of pesticides during 1998-2000 crop seasons.

(d) Quction does not arise.

(e) Question does not arise.

Requirement of fertilisers in Assam

5028. SHRI PRAKANTA WARISA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total demand of fertilisers in Assam during the last three years and till date, year-wise / district-wise;

(b) the share of subsidy on fertilisers consumed in the State during this period;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is short supply of fertilisers to Assam during this period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) A Statement indicating district-wise consumption of fertiliser nutrients in Assam during the years 1997-98, 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 is enclosed *(See* below)

(b) The fertilisers consumed in the State include both controlled as well as decontrolled fertilisers. The supply of urea which is the only controlled fertilisers, is made largely from the indigenous production; however, some supplies have been made in the past from imports also. The supply of decontrolled fertilisers is arranged by the State from the indigenous producers/ importers. In either case, subsidy is reimbursed to producers / importers as Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) for the farmers have been fixed for all these fertilisers. In this arrangement, no account is maintained of State's share of the total subsidy.

(c) and (d) Urea is the only fertiliser which is under price, distribution and movement control of the Government of India. The availability of urea to each State is ensured as per the requirement and allocation made under Essential Commodities Act (ECA). Overall availability of urea in Assam during the last three years has been satisfactory. Localised and temporary shortages

in any season were redressed by augmenting supply from other sources. Further, the availability of decontrolled fertilisers is dependent on market forces operating within the parameters of the Concession Scheme.

Statement

District-wise consumption of fertilisers in Assam in nutrient terms for 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Tonnes)

SL No.	District	Consumption (N+P+K)		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	GOALPARA	2,127	2,703	5,687
2	DHUBRI	4,376	3,903	5,408
3	KOKRAJHAR	1,255'	1,607,	4,199
4	BONGAIGAON	2,554	4,038,	4,901
5	BARPETA	4,718	4,425	8,347
6	NALBARI	3,736	4,723	8,051
7	KAMRUP	6,173	7,063	8,151
8	NAGAON	9,760	12,492	7,678
9	MORIGAON	9,236	9,461	9,778
10	DARRANG	5,616	5,637	8,364
11	LAKHIMPUR	217	512	1,090
12	DHEMAJI	176	109	263
13	JORHAT	2,807	2,414	2.605
14	SONITPUR	2,850	1,965	3,025
15	SIBSAGAR	2,420	1,808	2,063
16	DIBRUGARH	2,913	3,891	5.040
17	TINSUKIA	2,761	4,473	6,010
18	GOLAGHAT	1,991	1,979	2,361
19	CACHAR	1,899	2,460	3,325
20	KAR1MGANJ	2,051	681	1,853
21	HAILAKANDI	1,253	1,524	1,339
22	K. ANGLANG	253	197	550
23	IN C HILLS	103	20	23
	TOTAL	71,245	78,085	110,111